NEW-YORK DAME THEIR THE WEDNISDAY MADE

the gentieman down. He only wished to show that he concurred in the father's and not in the com's views.

Mr. HARLAN (Ohio) argued against the Lecomp mr. UNDERWOOD (Ky.) opposed the Kansas bill.
Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ky.) opposed the Kansas bill. Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ky.) opposed the Ansas under to him for he was a Southern man by birth, a large slaveholder, and in favor of the extension of Slavery. He maintained that the Legislature had no power to subvert the Territorial Government, and that the people by an overwhelming majorily opposed the Lecompton Constitution. Admit Kansas under it, and compton Constitution. Admit Kansas under it, and compton the public commotion will be deeper than any heretofore known. It will not be confined to Kansas, but will extend through the North and West, until every hamlet and every city has become a recene of excitanent. Do justice to Kansas, and let her people regulate their institutions in their own way, and peace will prevail.

Mr. HOARD (N. Y) made a speech against the extension of Slavery. Adjourned.

### The Street Commissioner Question.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30, 1858. The argument in the case of the rival Street Commissioners, Conover agt. Devlin, was concluded to-day. The decision may be expected in about a week. The epinion of a majority of the members of the bar is that the Governor's appointment will be sustained.

#### Republican Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 30, 1858. The Republicans held a large meeting here this evening in American Hell. Speeches were made by Edmand Perkins of Norwich and Prof. Barley of New-Haven. The Hall was crowded to its utmost

## The Body of Stoubs, the Murderer.

Westrield, Mass., Tuesday, March 30, 1858. The body of Stoubs, who murdered his wife and two children in this place, on Tuesday, in Decamber last, was found to-day in a pond, known as Cowles's Mill Pond, about a mile and a quarter from the village A Coroner's inquest is now being holden. The

bedy locks very natural, and no doubts exist in the minds of the community but that it is the body of Stoubs.

# The Townsend Case.

MERGITISVILLE, C. W., March, 30, 1858.

The interest in the Townsend trial continues without abatement. A large number of witnesses were an interest positively identifying him.

The case will probably continue all the week.

## Boston Weekly Bank Statement. Boston, Tuesday, March 30, 1858. The following are the footings of our Bank State

| The Foliation | The Foliatio

### The Ship Sarah Judkins.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 30, 1858.

The ship Sarsh Judkins, loading at Apalachicola with Cetton for Liverpool, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

### Fire at Long Branch.

Lose Brancu, N. J., Thesday, March 30, 1858.
The Half Way House in this place, with the adjacent outbuildings, were destroyed by fire last evening.
The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The buildings were not occupied, and were cendiary. The bure.

Weather Reports.-MARCH 30. [By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Lines-Office, No. 21 Wall street.]

Places.	N.Lt M.St	Wind.	The Remarks.
Bangor, Me	144. 17 A. M	1 N. E.	1 39º   Clear.
Eastport, Me	44.54 A. M	N.	32º Cloudy.
Calain, Me	00.00 A. M	. W.	382 Cloudy.
Portland, Me	43.39 A. M	. N. W.	42º Pleasant.
Sackville	100.00 A. M	LI N.	32º Cloudy.
Charlottet'r, P. 1	E.L. 46.15 A. M		- Cloudy.
Sr. John, N. B	45.14 A. M	N.E.	32º Cloudy.
Hallfax. N. S	44.40 A. M	. N.	38º Overcast.
Quebec, C. E	146.49 A. M		1 282 Beautiful.
Baltimore. Md	89.17 A. M	8. W.	550 Delightful
New-York	40.42 M.	-	550 Pleasant.
Boston	42.21 A. M	E.	47 Clear.
Washington	130.541 M.	W.	560 Clear.
Dunkirk	00.00 P. M	8.	550 Clear.
New-York			48 Clear.
Hernellsville			430 Clear.
Elmira			550 Clear.
Port Lervin	00.00 P. M	_	500 Clear.
Newburgh	141 .31 P. M	8.	50° Clear.
Buffalo	42.53 P. M		399 Cleur.
New-Haven	41.18 P. M		489 Clear.
Boston		E.	45º Clear.
Portland, Me		8. W.	dis Cloudy.
Sangor, Me			400 Clear.
louisville, Ky	30.05 P. M	. N. E.	62 Cloudy.
Memphis, Tean.		-	Rainy.
Cuscumbis	[00,00] P. M	E.	650 Cloudy.
Sashville, Tenn.		M -	65 Cloudy.
encaster, Pn		N. W.	- Clear.
farriaburg, Pa.		N. W.	1 -   Clear.
Carlisle, Pa		N. W.	520 Clear.
stoystown, Pa.			- Clear.
hambersburg.			Sw Clear.
Bedford Pa		. S. W.	44 Clear.
Philade phia			321° Clear.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR WILSON'S REPLY TO SENATOR HAMMOND. From Our Own Corres

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22, 1858. Senator Wilson's speech in the Senate on Saturday night was delivered before a crowded audience, who remained attentive to the close. It is undoubtedly the ablest parliamentary effort of the Massachusetts Senator, who has in his day made many good speeches since his advent before the public in the Harrison campaign of 1840, in which he figured as the Natick Cobbler, and spoke, if I remember rightly, nearly a hundred

times upen the stump.

Mr. Wilson plunged at once into the thick of the Kansas fight. During these hundred days of confliet, he said, we have seen the honors, the patronage and the power of this Government openly prostituted by the President to seduce the weak and to atrike down the strong who could not be won by corruption. Never has the nation witnessed such shameless prostitution of Executive power. Never have we witnessed such recking corruption, or such abject and sublushing servility. That pure and illustrious statesman, John Quincy Adams, has left recorded in his diary these pregnant words: "It is among the evils of Slavery that it taints the "very sources of moral principle, establishes false " estimates of virtue and of vice, and perverts human reason." Mr. Wilson was reminded of these significant words as he watched the progress of events in Kansas, as he listened to the studied perversion of those deeds of fraud and violence, of treachery and falsehood. He reminded the authors of that perversion that though great advocates have been found before the judicial tribunals of the world in defense of great criminals, that page of human history is yet to be written which shall record the enduring fame of statesmen won in the vindication

of crimes against the people.

The right of the people to frame their own forms of government is an achieved American right. It was wen, not by your Kansas-Nebraska act, but was wen, not by your Kansas-Nebraska act, but eighty years ago in the fire and blood of Revolutio eighty years ago in the fire and blood of Revolution. In framing or amending constitutions we should rise above technicalities and forms. We should remember the words of James Madison, "that forms "ought to give way to substance; that a rigid adherence to forms would render nominal and nugativery the transcendant and precious rights of the people." Never before was witnessed such an exhibition of specialities and technicalities as in the case of Kansas. The people of that Territory have been stigmatized in official papers and in both Houses. been stigmatized in official papers and in both Houses of Congress as rebeis and traitors for exercising the dearest rights of American citizens. There is not a Senator here, there is not an intelligent man in America, who does not know that the Lecompton Constitution is not sustained by the people of Kanconstitution is not sustained by the people of Kan-ras. There is not an intelligent man in America who does not know that this Constitution is tainted and vitiated by fraud and violence. The evidence of this need not be repeated, for the fact is as no-lorious and undemable as the fact that the French and English besieged Sevastopol—as well estab-lished as the charge of the Light Dragoons at Bala-klays or the starwing of the Malakoff. The next klava, or the storming of the Malakoff. The of violence and fraud in Kansas are matters of his-

tory, proved by Congressional investigation, by the

testimeny of Governors Reeder, Geary, Walker and Stanton, by legislative inquiry, and by the admissions of the actors themselves.

Mr. Wilson said be had carefully read the reports

of the Committee on Territories. The report made for the majority of the Committee by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Green) is a specimen of skillful and adroit misrepresentation, which he had read with mingled emotions of a tonishment, shame and indignation. If, as the rhetoricians say, the ab sence of truth is the absence of beauty, this repormust be the most hideous production of our times for there is hardly a sentence of truth in it.

From the topic of Kansas Mr. Wilson passed on

to the main purpose of his speech, a reply to Gov-ernor Hammond of South Carolina. That Senator, he said, after confessing his ignorance of the event which have culminated in the Lecompton Constitu tion, does not allow his admitted want of knowledge to restrain him from the expression of the opinion that "if there were frauds, they were equally great on both sides." We should be charitable to con-fessed ignorance, but we are not required to be charitable to the presumptuous expression of opinions based upon confessed ignorance. The Senator talks about regiments of emigrants recruited in the purhous of the great cities of the North, and sent out, armed wish Sharp's rifles, and bowie-knive and revelvers, to conquer freedom for Kansas. Had the Senator studied, as a Senator should have done the details of the history of Kansas, he would never have given utterance to such language. The Sena-tor goes on to charge the people of Kansas with re-fraining from going to the polls and making Kansas a Free State, when they had the power, in order to defeat and destroy the Democratic party. This absurd declaration has no foundation in fact, and every intelligent man in America who understands the affairs of Kansas, and whose opinions are of any value,

knows this to be so.

After referring to the 850,000 square miles of the South to its fine soil and delightful climate, to its south, to its one soil and deligated climate, to its control of the great valley of the Mississippi, the seat of future empire, the Senator boasts that they have on their muster-rolls a million of men-men brought up on horseback, with gues in their hands e-crery one of whom, in an emergency, would be available as a soldier. These boasts are simply ri-diculous. They will excite a smile everywhere among people who have any adequate conception of what is necessary to embedy and support, even for a few months, a large military force. They remind one of the grand invention of Gov. McDuffle for overcoming the armies of United States by arming the heroes of Nullification with bayonets a foot longer than the ordinary standard.

The Senator, filled with magnifi

with magnificent visions of Senator, filled Southern power, crowns cotton King, and tells us that if they should stop supplying cotton for three years, England would topple headlong, and carry the whole civilized world with her, save the South. What presumption! Doubtless the coffee-planters of Brazil, the tea-growers of China, and the wheatgrowers on the shores of the Black Sca indulge in the same magnificent illusions. The Senator should know that the commercial world is not governed by the cotton-planters of the South any more than by coffee-planters of Brazil, the tea-growers of China or the wheat growers of Eastern Europe. England, France, Germany, and the Northern States of this Union are the commercial, manufacturing and monetary centers of the world. The cotton-planters of the South are simply their agents, and perform their tasks very much as the black slaves of the South perform the tasks set for them by their masters.

The Free States in 1850 produced \$850,000,000

of manufactures, only \$52,000,000 of which was of cotton. Our manufacturers now must exceed \$1,250,000,000, of which cotton does not make more than \$70,000,000. The productive industry of Massachusetts, which State manufactures more than one-third of all the cotton used in the country, was, in 1855, \$350,000,000, of which only \$26,000,000 was of cotton. These figures show the absurdity of the claims set up for the importance and supremacy of cotton. It is, however, no great matter of sur prise that gentlemen who live away off on cross-roads where the cotton blooms, should come to the conclusion that cotton rules the world. A few months intercourse with the world would cure that delusion. "You are our factors," exclaims Senster from South Carolina," "you fetch and "carry for us. Suppose we were to discharge you. "Suppose we were to take our business out of your "hands, we should consign you to anarchy and poverty.

Suppose, when the Senator from South Carolina returns from this chamber to his cotton fields, hi slaves should, in their simplicity, say to him Massa, you only sells de cotton: we plants, we "hoes, we picks de cotton! Spose we discharge "yeu, Massa!" The unsophisticated "mudsills" would be quite as reasonable as the Senator.

The Senator from South Carolina complacently tells the country that the marvellous strength of the

South arises from the harmony of her political and social institutions-that her forms of society are the best in the world, and that she has an extent of political freedom combined with entire security seen

satisfied, harmonious and prosperous.

This self-con-placency is truly sublime! Is that society the best in the world where more than secrety the best in the world water more than three millions of men and women are held as chat-tles? Where manacles, chains and whips, prisons, bloodhounds, securging, lynchings and burnings at the stake are peculiar institutions? Is that a land of political freedom where to teach to read is a crime; where women are put in jail for teaching ittle children to read God's holy word; where Professors of Colleges are banished for their politica opinions; where public men are exiled for quoting in a National Convention, the words of Jefferson; where voters are mobbed for voting for freedom; and where booksellers are driven from the country for selling a copy of a standard work of genius?

The Senator from South Carolina, with a charm ng simplicity which reminds us of some secluded plantation far from the haunts of men, where unasiring bondmen dwell, and where the cotton blo with the frankness worthy of commendation, unfolds to the world the social ideas and political problems of that school of which he is an accepted teacher. He tells us that the poor, the men who live by daily labor—our "operatives" as we call them—are slaves—white slaves. These statements derive their importance from the fact, the well-known fact, that South Carolina has impressed her ideas and imposed her policy upon the rest of the South, upon the Adistration, and upon the Lecompton Democrace ministration, and upon the Lecompton Democracy.

The Senator utters her sentiments, the sentiments she has imposed upon the Democracy which she now leads. These sentiments go unrebuked in these halls by the supporters of this Administration. No Democratic Senator has yet questioned these Democratic Senator has yet questioned these assumptions or dissented from these views.

To fisten to the Senator from South Carolina, w should suppose that the white men of the South were all men of wealth and culture and refinement -that they were all lords and masters-that labor was all performed by the bondmen-that all th white men were leaders of progress, civilization and refinement. We should imagine that the South was the seat of peace, the abode of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts-of literature and the fine arts-of schools, libraries and justitutions of learning generally. We should imagine that the free North was the home of ignorance,

poverty, vice and anarchy.

The Senator has placed the North and the South. the Free and the Slave States, Freedom and Slavery face to face. I meet him on that issue. I make no assault—I make no war on the South. The contest which now disturbs the nation is not a contest between the North and the South. It is contest between the rights of man and the privileges

of an aristocracy.

After a vivid sketch, supported by ample cita tions from authorities, of the poor and decaying condition of the South, Mr. Wilson turned to the rugged soil and harsh climate of the North. There we see farms tilled by free, educated men-farm annually blooming with a fresher, richer verdure and waving with harvests which find ready mar-kets in the countless cities and villages created by commerce, arts and manufactures. While the plantations of the South echo with the sound of the lash by which the unpaid laborer is impelled to his rude teil, and toil which blights and exhausts the richest soils, the farms of the Free States are increasing in fertility and value, and are nourishing a race of

noble and independent men. In 1850, there were in the Free States 877,000 farms, containing 108,000,000 of acres, valued at \$2,143,000,000, at an average of \$20 an acre, and

000,000. In the same year, by the same census there were in the Slave States 564,000 farms, containing 180,000,000 of acres, valued at \$1,117. 000,000, at an average of about \$6 an acre, wit an annual product of about \$680,000,000. terms of the Free States average 120 acres; the plantations of the Slave States average upward of The 34,000 farms of cold and sterile Massachusetts, averaging 99 acres each, comprise 3,500,000 acres, valued at \$32 50 an acre, amounting to \$112,000,000. The 30,000 plantations of South Carolina, averaging 540 acres each, comprise 16,000,000 of acres, valued at \$15 an acre, amounting to \$82,000,000. The farms of the Free States are cultivated by two and a half millions of persons, and yield a product of nearly \$8 per acre, and more than \$300 per head to each person. The plantations of the Slave States are titled by more than three and a quarter millions of persons, and yield a product of less than \$4 per acre, or less than \$200 per head to each person.

han \$200 per head to each person.

Turning from the agriculture of the two sections. let us glance at their manufactures. Here the superierity of the North stands confessed. In 1850 the North had 94,000 manufacturing establishments, with \$430,000,000 of capital; \$465,000,000 worth of raw material was used; 750,000 persons were employed; \$196,000,000 were paid for labor, and \$542,000,000 were produced. The South had only \$842,000,000 were produced. The South had onl 27,000 establishments, with \$95,000,000 capital used \$86,000,000 of raw material; employed 161, 000 persons; paid \$33,000,000 for labor, and pro duced \$165,000,000. Massachusetts had 8,300 establishments, with \$83,000,000 capital; used establishments. With \$55,000,000 capital; used \$65,000,000 worth of raw material; employed 165,-000 persons: paid \$40,000,000 for labor, and produced \$151,000,000. South Carolina had only 1,400 establishments, with \$7,000,000 capital; used \$4,900,000 worth of raw material; employed 12,-000 persons: paid \$2,300,000 for labor, and produced \$9,700,000. duced \$9,700,000.

The wages of women in the cotton mills of Mas suchusetts are higher than the wages of men in the iron-works of South Carolina. The productive in dustry of Massachusetts has increased immensel since 1870. It now averages \$280 per head, whil the productive industry of South Carolina, accord

ing to De Bow, is \$62 per head.

The value of the products which enter into the foreign and domestic commerce of the North is about \$1,400,000,000; of the South, \$400,000,000. The imports and exports of the North amount to \$400,000,000; of the South to \$132,000,000. The imports and exports of the city of New-York amount to \$278,000,000—more than twice the value of those of the South. Massachusetts exported and imported in 1855 \$73,000,000; South Carolina

The North had, in 1855, 4,250,000 tuns of ship ping, valued at \$212,000,000; the South, \$55,000 uns of shipping, valued at \$42,000,000. The North built 528,000 tuns in that year; the South built 52,000. Massachusetts had in that year 970,000 tuns of shipping, valued at \$48,000,000. Carolina had 60,000 tuns, valued at \$3,000,000. Massachusetts built 80,000 tuns, valued at \$4,000, 600 South Carolina built 60 tuns, valued at \$3,000

The North has 18,000 miles of railroad, costing \$560,000,000; the South, 7,000 miles, costing \$125,000,000. Poor Massachusetts that produces no rice, no tobacco, no cotton, has \$55,000,000 invested in railroads within her own borders, to say nothing of the many millions she has invested in other States. She has \$60,000,000 of bank capital, and her poor "white slaves," her "mud sills, have \$35,000,000 deposited in her Savings Banks. Rich South Carolina, with her rice and her cotton the very home of King Cotton himself, has invested \$12,000,000 in railroads. She has \$17,000,000 in railroads. She has \$17,000,000 of bank capital. But, unhappily, we have no statement of how many millions her "well-compensated, unaspiring laborers," have deposited. Perhaps the Senator from South Carolina will be kind enough to

supply this omission in our statistics.

From this contrast of the productive industry and material resources of the two sections, Mr. Wilson passed to the consideration of their intellectual institutions and means of mental culture. In the Slave States there were laws forbidding the education of nearly 4,000,000 of the people, while in the Free States the laws encourage to the utmost the education of all classes. In 1850 there were 62,000 schools, 72,000 teachers, and 2,800,000 pu-pils in the Free States. In the Slave States there were 18,000 schools, 19,000 teachers and 580,000 pupils. Massachusetts has nearly 200,000 pupils in her public schools, at a cost of \$1,300,000 a year. South Carolina has 17,000 pupils in her public schools, for whom \$75,000 a year is paid by New-York has more pupils in her public schools than all the Slave States together. has 502,000 pupils kept in school at an expense of \$2,250,000 Kentucky has 76,000 pupils at an ex-

pense of \$146,000. The Free States had, in 1850, more than 15,000 libraries, containing 4,000,000 of volumes. The Slave States had 700 libraries, containing 650,000 volumes. Massachusetts has 1,800 libraries, which contain not less than 750,000 volumes—more libra-ries and more volumes than all the Slave States to-The little State of Rhode Island, a patch of 1.300 square miles on the surface of New-England, has more volumes in her libraries than bave the five great States of Georgia, Florida, Ala

bama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1850, the Free States had 1,500 newspapers, with a circulation of 335,000,000. The Slave States ad 700 newspapers, with a circulation of 81,000,000 The Free States have seven times as many religious papers, and twelve times as many scientific papers as the South. Massachusetts has more religiou papers than all the Slave States. She has 2,000,000 of circulation for her scientific papers. The South has but 372,000.

Nine-tenths of the book publishers of the United States are in the North. Of the authors mentioned

in Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Litera-ture," 87 were natives of the Slave States, and 403 were natives of the Free North. Of the poets named in Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of Amerca," 17 were natives of the South, and 123 of the North. Of the female poets enumerated in the compilation of Buchanan Read, 11 are from the South, 73 from the North. Nine-tenths of all the books written in America, fit to be read-nine tenths of all the books published in America, fit to be published-are written and published in the North. Nearly all the authors whose names are known to the world have their homes in the North Of there, Mr. Wilson mentioned the historians Irving, Ticknor, Sparks, Bancroft, Prescott, Hil dreth, Motley; the poets Dana, Bryant, Halleck Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Willis; the miscel lancous writers, Hawthorne, Emerson, Curtis, Mel ville, Mitchell; the scientific men, Silliman, Agas siz. Peirce. The sculptors, the painters, the artists of all kinds—they, too, find their homes, not in the supply South, but in the free cities of the North.

It appears, then, that in agriculture, in commerce, in navigation, in manufactures, in the mechanic arts, in education, in literature, in sci ence, in the fine arts, in the charities dictated by religion and humanity—in all the characteristics by which the nation is honorably known among menthe Free States maintain a position of unquestiona-ble preeminence. In all these high matters, the South is a mere provincial dependency of th North. India and Australia are not more the dependencies of England than are the Slave States the dependencies of the Free States. The fifteen Slave States are but fifteen suburban wards of the great commercial city of New-York. Except in the nar-

row sphere of party politics, this dependence of the South upon the North is everywhere visible. Passing from the consideration of these startling contrasts between the effects of free labor on th North and of slave labor on the South, Mr. Wilson proceeded to the contemplation of the effects of Slavery upon the poor whites of the Slave States. He began by stating that the five millions of non-slaveholding whites of the South live in meaner houses, consume poorer food, wear poorer clothes, have less means of mental and moral instruction, less culture, and less hope for the future for themelves and their posterity, than the five millions of the poorest of the seventeen millions of the North. He said he included in this declaration even the millions of foreign emigrants whom the Senator from South Carolina had insultingly characterized

as semi-barbarians.
To substantiate his statement of the condition of the non-slaveholding whites of the South he quo'ced largely from Southern authorities—from Seriator Hammond himself, from William Gregg, from J. H. Lumpkin of Georgia, from Mr. Tarber of Missouri yielding an annual product of more than \$860, . from Mr Helper of North Carolina, and from the

reports of the Southern Ecclesiastica, todies, Missionary, Bible, Tract and other Societies, He also cited Mr. Olmstead's work apon the Shap, Observed 23 cited Mr. Olmstead's work apon the Sixt, Okaded 23 the testimony of a most skillful and inspartial observer. The result of the testimony was non-viction that the condition of the non-slaveholding whites of the South was far below that of the poorest portion of the people of the North. Upon these the evils of Slavery press with merciless force. Mr. Wilson said he trusted that the sky was not far distant when they would use their position power to incomprate a policy that shall at least expansions. inaugurate a policy that shall at least enancipate themselves and their postgrity from a thraidom hardly less endurable than the bondage of the black man. The noble city of St. Louis have at into the House of Representatives Francis P Blair, a champion of the rights of the non-slavend ers of the South. Let the oppressed poor we to heed the voice and follow the counsels of such a lader, and

the day of their deliverance will soon day a. Mr. Wilson next quoted some passage from the recent speech of the Senator from Sont Carolina, in which the laborers and operatives of the North are called "slaves." "Our slaves are black-happy, "content, unaspiring. Yours are wall, and they fee! galled by their degredation. Our saves do not vote—yours do vote, and being to mority they are the depositaries of all your political power.

If they knew the tremendous secret that the · ballot-bex is stronger than an army with banners, and could combine, your society would be reconstructed, year Government overthrown, and your property divided." Mr. Hammond also says all the powers of the world cannot about h Slavery God only can do it when he repeals the fiat, the poor you have always with you."

The poor ye have always with you," exclaimed the Massachusetts Senator indignandy -"this fiat "and lands have accepted as the impersive injution of the Common Father of All, to the for children of misfortune and sorrow, the Senator from South Carolina accepts as the soundation-"stone-the eternal law of Slavery. The precions words of our Heavenly Father are perpetually sounding in the ears of mankind, ever reminding them of their dependence and their duties. These "words appeal alike to the conscience and the heart "of markind. To men blessed in their basket and "their store, they say, Property has its duties as "well as its rights! To men clothed will authority they say, Lighten by wise, humane and equal laws, the burdens of the triling and dependent children of men! To men of everyage and clime, they appeal by the Divine Promise, that 'he that 'giveth to the poor lendcth to the Lord.' Sir, I thank God that I live in a Commonwealth which "sees no warrant in these words of inspiration to "oppress the sons and daughters of tolland poverty. "Over the poor and lowly she easts the broad saidd of equal, just and humane legislation. The poorest man that treads her soil, no matter what bload 'may run in his veins, is protected in his rights, and incited to labor by no other force than the assurance that the fruits of his toil bele g to hanself, to the wife of his bosom and the children of his

In reply to Mr. Hammond's declaration that the laboring men of the North were slaves, while slaves, who felt their degradation, Mr. Wilsen, after noticing the fact that none of the Northern Demogratic associates of the Senator from South Carolina had seen fit to repel this stigma on their the ds and neighbors and constituents—continued: Sar, I am the son of a "hireling manual laborer." who, with the frosts of seventy Winters on his brow, still "lives by daily labor." I, too, have "lived by daily ber." I, too, have been "a hireling manual berer." Poverty cast its dark and chiling shadow over the home of my childhood, and Want was there sometimes an unbidden guest. At the age of ten years, te aid him who gave me being in keeping the gaunt specter from the hearth of the mother who bore me, I left the home of my boyhood and went to earn my bread by daily labor among strangers. Many a weary mile have I traveled

To beg a brother of the earth To give me leave to toll. Sir, I have toiled as a "hireling manual laborer" in the field and in the workshop, and I tell the Sen-ator from South Carolina that I never felt galled by my "degradation." Perhaps the Senator vall ascribe this to obtuseness of intellect and to blusted sensibilities. Sir, I was constions of my manhood. I was the peer of my emplorer. I knew that the laws and institutions of my native and adopted States (New-Hampand Massachussetts) threw over him and me alike the panoply of equality. I knew, too, '.at the world was before me with its wealth, its garnered tressures of knowledge, its honors, the coveted prizes of life, within the grasp of a brave heart and a tireless hand; and I accepted the responsibilities of my position all unconscious that I was a slave." I have employed others, hundreds of others, some of whom then possessed, and now pos-sess, more property than I ever owned: some of them better educated than myself, better educated and better read than some Senators on this floor, and many of them in moral excellence and purity of tor more than twenty years the relation of employed or employer, and while I never felt "galled by any degradation" in the one case, in the other I was never conscious that my "hireling laborers" were character my admitted superiors. I have occupie

a laborer has not manhood enough to "feel gailed by his degradation."

The Senator tells us that their slaves are well compensated. Well compensated: Why, Sir, the Senator himself, in a speech made at home for home consumption, entered into an estimate to show that a field-hand could be supported for \$18 or \$19 per annum on the rice and cotter plantations. He states the quantity of corn and become and salt necessary to support the "well-compensated" slave. There is not a poor-hoouse in the Free States where there not be a rebellion in three days if the mmater were compelled to subsist on the quantity and quality of the food the Senator estimates as ample "compensation" for the labor of a slave in South

my inferiors. That man is a such who boasts of being a hireling laborer, or who is ashamed of being

a hireling laborer. That man is a snob who feels any inferiority to any man because he is a hireling

aborer, or who assumes any superiority over others secause he is an employer. Honest labor is honor-

able, and the man who is ashamed that he is or was

Referring to Mr. Hammond's threat that the South might send lecturers and agitators to preach insurrection to the Northern abovers, Mr. Wilson insurrection to the Northern abovers, Mr. Wilson said they might come and welcome. Ours are the institutions of Freedom, and they flourish best in the storms and agitations of inquiry and free discussion. Our laborers would tell his agitators—these institutions are for us and our children. We medel and fashion them as we please. These public schools are for the education of our children. These libraries, with their accumulated treasures, are for our use. Labor is here honored and respected. All around Labor is here honored and respected.

In the professions, in the marks in the manufactories, on the farms, in every position of public and private life, we see our associates who were but yesterday "hireling laborers." "mud-sills," esterday slaves

Mr. Wilson closed his speech with a reference to the scenes in Kansas—scenes of violence and fraud scarcely surpassed in history. The cause of these outrages was the determination of the Slave to grasp the dominion of this continent. For this purpose it had demoralized an Jebauched the Democratic Party, which had been perverted from its original aims and character 10 a mere instrument for extending 1 for extending Slavery. There is not at this momen a political organization in the world so hostile to the rights of man and to the development of Republican deas as the Democratic Party of the United States Even Russia and Austria dare not in the face of the civilized world avow doctrines so hostnic to liberty as are daily avowed in the halls of Congress, and upheld by the Democratic Administration. Duty to the Government now prostituted and polluted—to the country now dishonared anymnons, the libertythe country now dishonored, summons the liberty-loving and patriotic men of the Republic of every name and creed, to the overthrow of this inglorious Administration, and to the annihilation of 'hi Africanized Democracy. To no mendoes this same mons appeal with more force than to the laborers and operatives whom the leaders of the Democracy stigmatize as "slaves"—as the "mudsills" apon which rests the privileged class of slaveholders who appear to rule America.

Accident .- A girl named Bridget McCune residing in Mercer street, Jersey City, fell from a pile of lamber on Monday afternoon, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30, 1858. A "Grinding Committee" for the Assembly, which was ordered by resolution of that body on Friday of last week, has not yet been appointed. and honest people outside the ring are beginning to inquire what's in the wind. The argument in favor of the appointment of this Committee was that of the necessity of forwarding legislation, only a few days of the constitutional session remaining, while days of the constitutional session remaining, while the great bulk of the law making yet remains to be accomplished. So that if the appearament of this extraordinary Committee were justifiable at all, the reasons which warrant it would require as prompt action on the part of the Speaker in selecting its members, as a due regard to the great interests involved would permit. Mr. Alvord must be presumed to have by this time a very fair knowledge character and caliber of the members of the Assembly, or else he is not the acute observer I have taken him for. Now, in all conscience, are have taken min for. Sow, it an consecute, are not four days sufficient time in which to select six-teen men! That's only four per day. The real difficulty in the matter, as I understand t, is that by some mistake or bad working of the

party machinery, the wrong man (T. Jones, jr.) of-cred the resolution appointing the Committee. Mr. Jones is a little eccentric at times—so much so, in-deed, that he won't always pull steadily in the par-ty harness, particularly when the collar doesn't fit well; and he has strange prejudices at times in fa-ver of following his own judgment when it conflicts with that of dictating leaders. Hence, he is looked upon with suspicion by many of the New-York Delegation, as he was by his party associates when in the Conneil of your city; and hence he is not ac-ceptable to the party nor to the lobby as Chairman

of the Grinding Committee.

Since the passage of the resolution in question,
Mr. Alvord, the Speaker, has been besieged day and night by certain Democratic members, particularly of the New-York Delegation, of the Senate as well as the Assembly, by members of the "Third House," and by influential Democrats of neither House to disregard the Parliamentary rule requiring the appointment of the mover of a committee as chairman, and put some other person more accept able to their object at the head of this important committee. This accounts for the otherwise unac-countable milk in the Grayler's cocoanut. I am in-clined to think Mr. Alvord has concluded, nothwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him, not depart from Parliamentary custom and courtery n this case.

Mr. Jones is out of place in the Democratic party, and will never make a "reliable Democrat" until he can make up his mind to follow his party without a why or wherefore, on all important questions as a matter of principle, and on all unimpor-

tant questions as a matter of party discipline. Seeing two or three of the Police Commissi at the State Capital, reminds me that three names are soon to be sent in to the Senate by the Governor for Commissioners in place of Messrs. Cholwell, Bowen and Stranahan. Who are to be the nominecs is probably a question yet to be decided. It is to be presumed that the name of Mr. Cholwell, gentleman v be cems to have done what he could thwart the objects for which the Commission was instituted will not be sent in for reappointment. Whether the other two Cemmissioners be nominated will perhaps depend upon circumstances. If they have performed well and to the satisfaction of the public, their duties as Commissioners, there can be no objection to their reappointment. Whether they have or have not, of course I cannot presume

The Governor sent into the Senate to-day the names of Andrew J. Lockwood and Noah F. Mason as Huri Gate pilots.

The following nominations were confirmed by the

Senate during fo-day's Executive Session: Vivis W. Smith as Superintendent of the Onondays Salt Spring-temporation... Charles II. Gramball as Post Warden-reappointment.

Charles II. Gramball as Pest Warden—reappointment.

Also, the following:

Notarits—Kings—John Rankin, Isaac Badeau. Theodore
Himsdas, Wim. J. Osborn, Martin II. Dixson, or Breaklyn,
New York—Quentin McAdam, Robert B. Campbell, Win
Hoomfield, A. D. Witt Baldwin, John Adriance, Mosca B. Maclay, Ebenezer B. Snater, Augustus Hoffman, Char A. Gray,
Thes C. T. Bunkley, Smith E. Lane, John Black, George Woodmart, Alex, Robertson Regers, Isaac van Winkle, Gerdon Planimer, Hyling Paris, John McSorley, Edward P. Clark, Allen C.
Washington, Henry V. Lovell, Chaires Naus, John Livingston,
Whimm Allen, Edward Roffman, Orange—Wim, H. Gepard of
New John, G. Grenne—Frederick Hill of Catskill. Dutchess—
Revanceus State Lenatu Asylum—Oneda—Ward Host
of Uters, in pance of Joshos A. Spencer, depeased.

Commissionars to Loan Crattary Monrys of the United
States—New York—Edgar Ketchum, Nethaniel Jervis, Jr., of
New York City.

cw York City.

In the SENATE to-day, the bill to calarge the

powers of Boards of Supervisors, which had passed the Assembly, was reported complete. The provi-

the Assembly, was reported complete. The provisiens of this bill are—

That whenever the Board of Supervisors of any county shall deem it necessary or important to examine ary fusion, as a witness upon any subject or matter within the jurisdiction of such Board, or to examine any officer of the county in relation to the discharge of his efficial duties, or to the receipt or disbursement by him of any public moneys, or concerning the possession or disposition by him of any property belonging to the county; or to use, inspect, or examine as secount, voucher, or document in the poss such officer, or other person under his control, such officer, or other person under his control, relating to the affairs or interests of such county, the Chairman shall issue his subpens in proper form, commanding the attendance of such person, or officer to be examined. And should such witness refuse to testify or produce any book or ocument called for and in his possession or uncer his control, he shall be deemed to be in contempt, and shall be subject to the same puhishments or penalties as a contumacious witness in a civil case before a circuit or special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. A Committee of a Board of Supervisors, duly appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, possesses the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses as the Board itself. The following are among the bills which were read a third time and passed:

read a third time and passed:
Constituting the husband the ultimate held of his deceased wife, not the whole the ultimate held of the deceased husband. This set applies to all cases where there are no other legal helds at law. Relative to the power of married women to dispose of their

property by will.

Authorizar the appointment of Commissioners to administer onthe in Great Britan and France.

To amend the act relative to the payment of expenses for local improvements in the late city of Williamsburgh. d Williamsburgh.
completion of the building at the

The Senate had a further tk on the Metropolitan Police bill, and again reported progress.

In the Assemble, the bill to prevent the use of real estate mortgages as a basis of banking was

killed to-day.

The International Bridge bill, which has heretofore taken up considerable time of the Assembly, was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

The Committee of the Whole reported progress on the Beacher Ferry bill, and the remainder of the ession was spent in discussing the bill to repeal the Railroad Assessment Act of last session. No action was taken on the bill.

SENATE-EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the law respecting the Militia of the First Division, was referred to the New-York iclegation complete.

The Senate then considered general orders, and at

The senate then considered general orders, and at 1 p. m. were debating the bill obanging the county site of the county of Alleghany.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

9 p. m.—The Assembly is discussing the repeal of the Rairoad Assessment law in Committee of the

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. FRY'S OPERA.

As our our readers are already aware, Mr. Fry's Losson was preduced on Monday night at the Acade-Though the duties of the Holy Week Lapt tway the Catholic habitues of the opera, and those of the Passover the Jewish habitues, yet the house was very well filled. Notwithstanding it was a tirst representation, and some imperfections were to he expected, the performance was entirely creditable to the distinguished artists. They sang with great spirit, and their efforts were, as usual, warmly appreciated by the audience. Of the composition of the opera we refrain from speaking, as the well-known relation of its author to this journal naturally suggests such a reticene. We subjoin, however, the judgment of two impartial and competent critics:

Mr. Fry's opera of "Leonora" was originally "brought out" by the Seguin troupe of English opera singers at the Chestnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, during the season of 1845, and reproduced the follow-

ing year of another Philadelphia bouse. Its success was great, and it enjoyed a number of repetitions, in spite of much uckind criticism. In these days the discussion of musical matters was limited to one or two little cliques, each furicusly hostile to the other, but all animated with a clarse suspicion of everything American. The young man Fry, with his operation, with under his sim, broke in rudely on their prerogatives; he brushed them away the flies, and and account of the public clicum tances, it was the duty of the work under his circumstances, it was the duty of the work under such circumstances, it was the duty of the work to fail; but for some reason which the critics could never understand, it obstinately refused to fail, and, in point of fact, excepted, and in point of fact, encounterly rotused to fall, and, in point of fact, encounterly produced for "Leonora" a faithful legion of enemies, and as thu species of human creature enjoys remarkable longevity, it is not improbable that some of the ancient force may turn up on the present

ciession.

"Lecuers" is Mr. Fry's first operatic effort for the public, and, like all first works, it cortains much that is a murable, and much that might be better. Its principal characteristic is melody. The fertility of Mr. Fry's invention is in this respect remarkable, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that he does not seek his inspiration in the shady and sentimental groves of the minor reals, like most young composers, but in the bread sud healtful undersite at the major. groves of the minor scale, like most young composers, but in the bisad sud healthful uplands of the major mode. The best melocies of the opera, rebestral and vess!, are in the long-breathed, deep-chested major. The exceptions to this general rule are, we should suppose, intentional, as in the drinking song "King Death," where sackeleth and ashes and a touch of bimstene are needed, and in the opening of the second act, where sortimentalism and an obocate necessary, and elsewhere as occasion demanded. But the prevalent coloring of Mr. Fry's reminentality is manly; it does not remind you of the greenhorn who trembles when he apends to a lady, and sits down on his hat in a perspring treme. What the literature of the day (especially drama is literature) lacks, this Opera supa perspiring tremer. What the literature of the day (especially drama is literature) lacks, this Opera supplies and illustrates—namely, alandon. It goes from the idea to another without looking back, and is as the idea to another without looking back, and is as hearty, and elatte, and joyful, and satisfied at the baginning of the fourth act as at the commencement of the first. This of course shows an immeasely fertile invention, which, as in the case of Rossini subsequent productions may tame down considerably. Produgatity of idea is certainly an indication of genius, and with their indiscretions, belongs to youth. But what an infinite relief it is to be bathed in melody, after being dry rubbed with mere sound, as in the case of some modern composers, who like many literatures think that nothing can be good unless it is finnikin and exhausted and polished. exhausted and polished.

A flark acknowledgment of the superabundant

ment of one of the first essentials of opera leads us naturally to the contemplation of a fault which is semetimes utpleasantly apparent in Mr. Fry's work. naturally to the contemplation of a fault which is semetimes ut pleasantly apparent in Mr. Fry's work. This is a certain suggestiveness in the opening bars of some of the melodies which carries our memory to past pleasures afforded by other composers. Thas, in the second and third acts there are undoubted reminiscences of Bellini and of Donizetti, and an old Landler has not been quite forgetten in the finale to the first act. The resemblances are only momentary, and evidently not willfull; but it is one of the phenomena of music that if you but touch the memory of tune it brings forth all that it has ever retained. There is nothing remarkable, therefore, that such resemblances provoked the ire of these scallow critics who look upon their vocation as a privileged growl, and who are never critical if not severe. It is unnecessary to justify blemishes so slight as these, and it is not our place to do it under any circumstances. But we would remark to the initiated that musical composition is a study; that it is acquired by a precise, close and systematic examination and initiation of certain models. Reams of ruled paper are used up in the attainment, until the producing mind knows how to produce in the most effective nanner. It happeas, inversably, that the first works of any composer bear certain car-marks of other hands. It is the case in Mr. Fry's first opera, and it was the case in Mr. Beethoven's first sympheny.

Another defect which belongs to youth, is the excessive use of brass in the orchestra and—we might add—elsewhere. Mr. Fry "goes it" with his three tromboues and his Bombardoue, as if those instruments breathed the clixir of life. Not a note in the score has been changed since the time when it was first played in Philadelphia and we who have heard in New Yerk some of Mr. Fry's recent symphonies, have an opportunity of judgity now much be has improved

mens has been changed since the tims when it was first played in Philadelphia, and we who have heard in New York some of Mr. Fry's recent symphonies, have an opportunity of judging now much he has improved by subduing this excessive vitality. Apart from the brass instruments, the orchestration is remarkable for its fluency, for its fullness, and for its progress. Albirect treeper somewhere says, that the indispensable requisites for a worthy theatrieal composer, are a proved experience of dramatic effect in rhetorical declamation, a lively fancy in musical painting, practical knowlege of vecal and instruments offect, and a judicious employment of all lawful aids. In each respect Mr. Fry is equal to the emergency suggested by the fine old theorist: his declamation is dramatic jour only objection being that it is sometimes too dramatic); his fancy luxuriant to a degree; his knowledge (theorist: his declamation is dramatic jour only objection being that it is sometimes too dramatic); his fancy luxuriant to a degree; his knowledge (theorist: his declamation is dramatic jour only objection being that it is sometimes sufficient to eatisfy the critical part of the ancience and please the multitude. Still, as we have said, his instrumentation is loud, and brassy, and in some cases unconventional to the point of inconsistency, as in the romance and rais of Marinana, in the taird act, where the drum and the cymbals are en played in the accompaniment of the centrality voice. We are aware that the piece is a Moorash piece, and that the instruments are "cheracteristic." But truth never sounded more unpleessely than in this case. We call particular attention to the melody of this romanza, and of the duet which follows. They are the only additions Mr. Bry has made to the opera, and show once more how aspleasantly than in this case. We call particular attention to the melody of this romanza, and of the dust which follows. They are the only additions Mr. Pry has made to the opera, and show once more how asest eredit is due to Mine. LaGrange, Mine.

The greatest eredu is due to Mme. LaGrange, Mme. D'Augri, Signor Tiberini, Signor Gassier, Signor Recco and Signor Barratini. It an incredibly short space of time, and under discouraging circumstances, they have studied important rôles and mastered them. To Mr. Anchutz, too, who, in this revival, has worked with undeviating conscientionsness, the thanks of the public and the composer are due. It is a cheering thing to know that so much good will has been expended on a work which is simply to be played once more—and that in spite of an emphatic success.

r rom The Express.

Our impression of "Le nora" are of a mixed character. The opera seems to us a study in the school of Bellini. It is full of delicious, sweet music, but constantly recalls the S trambella and Norma. It is marked by skill in instrumentation, the secret of which the composer seems effectually to have probed. It has many flowing melodies, many pretty effects, much that should encourage its author to renewed efforts; but, like all early endeavors, it is full of reminiscences. It tantaitzes the hearer by much that reminds him of other music. This is the case act only in the treatment of particular situations in the development of character and the expression of passion, but reminds him of other music. This is the case act only in the treatment of particular situations in the development of character and the expression of passion, but also in the very airs of the opera. Many of those are not imitations, but really adaptations. Still there is much that is original, or that at least indicates a promise of originality—much that one might imegine could be developed into character. The peculiardical which most strongly distinguish his production are sweetness of melody and lack of dramatic characterization. All the characters sing the same sort of music—a love passage or a burst of stormy parsion is treated much in the same style. One feels the need of relief from the monotony of sweets.

We cannot now altempt to analyze the opera, but must content ourselves with asying that it progresses in merit from the septing scene to the close. The first act did not strike us at all favorably; the second was vasily better, especially in the instrumental portion, but constantly recalled Bellin; and in the finals resembles a piece from Guillaume Tell. The third act contains more originality, the music for Marianna especially being more individualized and more spirited than any in the opera. The finals of this act, however, could not but remind one again of the first act of Sonnambuls, while the concluding song of the opera is also be nimitation (unconscious it may be) of the Ab. Non Giunge.

The opera was written states a versage, and has

Non Giunge.

The opera was written sinteen years ago, and has Non Giunge.

The opera was written sisteen years ago, and has not, with perhaps a solitary exception, been retouched since—the composer preferring to allow it to remain in its pristine state, fearing to trust himself to any emendation, lest he should atterly change its character. So he has given the public an extremely agreeable and interesting work, but one which is vastly more interesting because it shows his powers, that because of its effects. Imitation is natural to all young writers in literature as well as music—is a fault which they eften commit unaware, and often grow out of. Were Mr. Fry now to write an opera, he would probably rely more on his own strength—he would probably rely more on his own strength—he would probably be one brinful of melody, exquisitely sweet and tender—that shall evince complete thatery of a the resources of instrumentation (which have received a great development since "Leonora" was written; and, be said those, we trust, be marked by stronge I individualization of the characters, by greater coa", rasts in the effects, and an entire reliance upon its not the own abilities.

RHODE ISLAND -Elisha R. Potter of South Kingstown, who was originally nominated for Lieutenent-Governor of Rhode Island by the Dem scratic Convention, has been placed at the head of the ticket in place of Mr. Duncan, who was nominate's during his absence and has since declined. Ariel Ballon of Cumberians file the vacancy in the ticket.